

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COMING EVENTS, LAST THEIR

SHADOWS BROKEN
 BODDYEAR'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.
 THE PALACE OF AMUSEMENT.
 of this Favourite and Popular Show,
 FOR 10 DAYS ONLY.
 SHOW OF STERLING MERIT.
 OUR MOTTO:
 Kindness and politeness to our patrons.
 and in the arena that offends the eye
 or grieves the ear.

TRAINED HORSES, &c.,
BY JAPANESE ARTISTES.
OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY,
 the 19th. November, 1899.
LOCATION OF OUR MANAGER:
BOWRINGTON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—
 5 Chairs £2.00
 1st Class 2 00
 2nd Class 1 00
 Stagnated Seats 0.30

and BATES can be reserved at KELLY
LEWIS.

ROBERT LOVE,
General Agent.
Aug. 16th November, 1888. [3389]

AGENT WANTED.—By AMERI-
MANUFACTURING & CORPORATION—
desire Person, with good security or
to make a list of Goods which
have been sold to this Colony. P. O.
New York, U.S. [3387]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

undersigned has received instructions
from the OFFICIAL ASSESSOR to Sell by
Auction, on

Nov 17 1942 at 2 P.M., at the
Residence of Mr. RUSTOMZADE,
Caucasus Street,
K HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO, &c.
belonging to S. RUSTOMZADE, Bankrupt,
comprising:-
1. A T. & B. CASEY CO. COVERED
DINING ROOM SUITE. COVERED
GLASS, PICTURES, and
ACCENTUATIONS.
2. A S. CARPETS & HEARTH
SUITE. COVERED DINING
SUITE. COVERED DINING TABLE, SIDE-
BOARD, and Glass Bar. WHATNOTS,
DRESSING TABLE, TEA SET, SUG-
AR BOWL, and PLATED WARE.
IRON BEDST. ADS Brass Mount-

CHEST OF DRAWERS, MAP
 WASHSTANDS, and BUREAU
 DINING TABLE, DAVENPORT, and
 BOOK CASE.
 SAFE.
 LARGE PIANO.
 JACKSON.
 -Gc. -do. -do.
 will be issued and the whole to be
 sold on and after Saturday, the 23rd inst.
 of SALE—At customers.
 J. M. ARSTRONG.
 Auctioneer.
 19th November, 1898. 1898
 BREWER HAS JUST RECEIVED
 such Books.
 Electricity in our Homes.

's Commercial Geography.
 's Kidman's Books.
 New Season's Waltzes.
 Programmes and Menu Cards.
 Playing Cards.
 Pumps, Patent Shoes.
 Society New Tennis Rats.
 Champion Tennis Balls.
 Smith's Crackers.
 and Smith's Diaries.
 Chinese Date Blocks.
 Dinner M-ts.
 Catholic Prayer Books.
 Stationery Invitation Stationery.
 for Six or nine, by Collard &
 and Broadwood.
 as Cards.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
TO LET.
OF Floor, 1st December.
TOP FLOOR OF THE DWELLING—
USE No. 11, PRATA EAST (next to
consulate), consisting of 8 Rooms with
baths.
Apply to
J. MEYER & Co. [2186
16th November, 1889.
KINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
& NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND
YOKOHAMA.
Company's Steamship
"GUTHRIE"

AGENTS DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.
 EMBRETS FOSTE FRANCAIS.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE, AND
 YOKOHAMA.
 Company's Steamer
 "YANGTSE,"
 loading will be despatched for
 to on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.

STEAM SHIPPERS' MUTUAL
NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.
FOR LONDON.
 Company's Steamship
 "COBACK", will be dispatched
 up. Commander, will be despatched
 via Port on or about the 30th inst.
 Freight apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
 Agents,
 15th November, 1892.

1941

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S FLUID MAGNEsia.
The Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

WATSON'S FLUID MAGNEsia.
For Constipation and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.

WATSON'S FLUID MAGNEsia.
The Best Mild Purgative for Delicate Constitution.
Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regularity in the Bowels. Cleanses the Blood, and cures all kinds of Skin and Blood Disorders through the system.

WATSON'S FLUID MAGNEsia.
Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely pure "Phenol," or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the skin, and for preventing contagion from Fomites of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally. They act as a mild stimulant, as well as a depurative and disinfectant, readily acting on the skin, and cures all kinds of skin diseases, and other skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had in the following forms to suit all requirements:
SEVEN MEDICAL.
WHITE guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 90 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

MEDIUM.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price \$1.25 per Box—3 Boxes, \$3.50.

TOILET SOAPS.
ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.
Price 75 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$2.25.

WATSON'S ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAP.
In Single Toilet Boxes.
BRINGS SUDDEN DEATH TO FLEAS AND ALL "FURCULOUS" PARASITES.
It is not only a disinfectant, but may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.
Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS.
Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Requisites.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most delicate Complexions and sensitive Skins, without any fear whatever of producing irritation, or any other kind of skin disease, but daily and firm, they will be found most economical in use.

WATSON'S PURE TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP.
Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Pure Glycerine it is possible to introduce into any Soap. Specially recommended for use by a very delicate Skin easily affected by wind and weather.

WATSON'S PURE OPAQUE TOILET SOAPS.
A varied assortment of favorite kinds; the principal difference between them being more or less of personal preference than of quality; all are pure, and the same in quality, but the perfume differs. New kinds will be introduced from time to time as occasion requires.

PLEASE OBSERVE—Each Toilet Soap bears our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.

Ask for Special Bill giving full particulars of all the different Soaps we make.

We also keep in stock a great variety of the following well-known Soaps:
ATKINSON'S CALENDAR'S, COLGATE'S, LUBIN'S, PEAR'S,

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841, Hongkong, 4th September, 1899.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 16th, 1899.

Addressing the deputation which waited on him on Wednesday the Governor said he was disposed to favour the Peak residents becoming a municipality. With reference to a municipality for the city of Victoria, however, His Excellency entertains a very different opinion. He has, he says, thought over the question of a municipality many times during the last few months, and there is nothing he would like to see better, but he has arrived at the conclusion that it is absolutely impossible. The chief objection to it, according to the case presented by the Governor, is that the bulk of the residents are of the Chinese race; another is that the people who would be united to it on a Municipal Council are the business men and have not time to give; and a third is that the colony is a fortress. At the Peak, His Excellency says, the chief objection against the plan is absent, the bulk of the residents being European, and there would not be the same difficulty as below, nor any necessity for Government members or Chinese representatives, but his impression, we think, will be general. Municipal self-government is suited to large communities, and could hardly be worked successfully by a small community of sixty householders, the majority of whom live in the district for only a portion of the year. The bulk of the land included within the municipal limits would also be Crown land, and yet uncultivated, concerning which difficulties might easily arise as to conditions of sale, etc. A municipality moreover involves the maintenance of a separate staff of officers. It would be difficult to find work for a staff of officers of the Peak, and the cost, too, would be found a serious burden. If an attempt were made to obtain the services of the officers of the Government on payment of proportion of their salary constant friction would arise, for the old saying that no man can serve two masters would be found in this case as true as ever. On a review of all the circumstances it must be confessed that the Peak is not ripe for municipal self-government. The residents will be unwise, however, if they do not avail themselves to some extent of the Governor's offer. Although they are not prepared to take over the entire charge

of the affairs of the district, a great deal of good might be accomplished by the creation of a less ambitious body than a Municipal Council, say a Board of Health, or a Sanitary Board. The Peak residents, having in mind the experience of the Sanitary Board down below, may perhaps smile and shake their heads at such a proposal as this, but on calm reflection they will acknowledge, we think, that the Sanitary Board has done a great deal of good. A Peak Sanitary Board would also be able to profit by the experience of the older body and avoid the difficulties which in the case of the latter have caused so much friction in some quarters and so much amusement in others. Even a simple committee, without any legal status, if it were recognised as the "mouthpiece" of the residents at large, would be able to facilitate good government. The Government is naturally anxious to meet the wishes of the ratepayers as far as it can; the difficulty is to ascertain what those wishes are. If the Peak residents formed themselves into an Association and appointed a committee to communicate with the Government when occasion arose, in the same manner as the committee of the Chamber of Commerce does, they would be able to point out any mistakes that were being made or to urge improvements without going through the troublesome form of calling a public meeting. It is only on grave occasions that a public meeting can be got together, but there are many little things happening from day to day which a committee of the residents might with advantage take note of and make representations upon to the Government.

The city of Victoria is altogether differently circumstanced from the Peak. Here we have a population of two hundred thousand, which in course of time may perhaps increase to a million, and will at all events very largely increase. It is impossible that the city can continue permanently to be governed on the present autocratic lines. A municipality must come some time; why not now? The Governor has been thinking seriously over the matter and he has been able to find only three reasons against it. These we propose to examine. First, the bulk of the population are not Europeans. Neither are they in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, or Singapore. If the difficulty has been got over in those places so it could be here. But is it a difficulty? Is it not rather an additional reason for a municipality? The creation of a municipality does not necessarily mean that every citizen is to be given a vote in the election of Councillors, but it would afford a very admirable means of getting the views of the intelligent Chinese and in that way would be most conducive to good government. Even in dealing with horses one studies the temper of the animal, but it seems to be assumed that a community of Chinese men can be governed without knowing anything about them. The policy of the Government is controlled, now by a Sir RICHARD MACDONELL, now by a Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, not according to any fixed principle, but by virtue of any special knowledge, but simply following the idiosyncrasy of the individual. A representative body is required as a check on the Governor and his subordinates, and to insure an element of stability and permanence into the policy of the Government. To give the Chinese a direct voice in the administration of the affairs of the town could not fail to bring them more into touch with the Government generally, and would form a safety valve that might on occasions let off the discontent that would otherwise find a vent in riotous outbreaks. But although the Chinese would be given a share in the representation they would not be allowed to control it. The election might proceed on some similar principle to that on which the existing Sanitary Board is elected, or the methods adopted in the Straits and in India might be studied to see if that principle could be improved upon, as also the system in force in the neighbouring French colony; for although our Gallic friends are hopelessly at sea as regards the commercial exploitation of their possessions, in their forms of municipal government there is much that merits commendation. The Governor's first and most important reason against a municipality we find therefore to have no real weight. His Excellency goes on—"People say 'Look at Shanghai.' Why don't you do as they do in Shanghai?" But we are unlike Shanghai. In Shanghai they have two or three days a week when they have practically nothing to do. There we have many leaving every day. Perhaps in Shanghai they have greater pressure on certain days, but on the other hand they have more free days. "That is how I distinguish between the two places." But in Shanghai, if not so hard pressed as we are here, they have their English, French, German, and American moils and a large amount of interport correspondence to get through. It is a municipality granted there will be no greater difficulty here than in the Model Settlement in finding good men willing to sacrifice a portion of their time for the public welfare. Then we come to the third reason, that we are a fortress. Granted that we are a fortress, we fail to see the bearing of the argument, and are therefore unable to discuss it. Singapore is as much a fortress as Hongkong, but the fact is not found incompatible with the existence of municipal institutions.

The Superintendent informs us that the P. & O. extra steamer *Veneta* left Bombay for Hongkong at 4.30 p.m. on the 14th inst.

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The city of Victoria is altogether differently circumstanced from the Peak. Here we have a population of two hundred thousand, which in course of time may perhaps increase to a million, and will at all events very largely increase. It is impossible that the city can continue permanently to be governed on the present autocratic lines. A municipality must come some time; why not now? The Governor has been thinking seriously over the matter and he has been able to find only three reasons against it. These we propose to examine. First, the bulk of the population are not Europeans. Neither are they in Bombay, Calcutta, Penang, or Singapore. If the difficulty has been got over in those places so it could be here. But is it a difficulty? Is it not rather an additional reason for a municipality? The creation of a municipality does not necessarily mean that every citizen is to be given a vote in the election of Councillors, but it would afford a very admirable means of getting the views of the intelligent Chinese and in that way would be most conducive to good government. Even in dealing with horses one studies the temper of the animal, but it seems to be assumed that a community of Chinese men can be governed without knowing anything about them. The policy of the Government is controlled, now by a Sir RICHARD MACDONELL, now by a Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY, not according to any fixed principle, but by virtue of any special knowledge, but simply following the idiosyncrasy of the individual. A representative body is required as a check on the Governor and his subordinates, and to insure an element of stability and permanence into the policy of the Government. To give the Chinese a direct voice in the administration of the affairs of the town could not fail to bring them more into touch with the Government generally, and would form a safety valve that might on occasions let off the discontent that would otherwise find a vent in riotous outbreaks. But although the Chinese would be given a share in the representation they would not be allowed to control it. The election might proceed on some similar principle to that on which the existing Sanitary Board is elected, or the methods adopted in the Straits and in India might be studied to see if that principle could be improved upon, as also the system in force in the neighbouring French colony; for although our Gallic friends are hopelessly at sea as regards the commercial exploitation of their possessions, in their forms of municipal government there is much that merits commendation. The Governor's first and most important reason against a municipality we find therefore to have no real weight. His Excellency goes on—"People say 'Look at Shanghai.' Why don't you do as they do in Shanghai?" But we are unlike Shanghai. In Shanghai they have two or three days a week when they have practically nothing to do. There we have many leaving every day. Perhaps in Shanghai they have greater pressure on certain days, but on the other hand they have more free days. "That is how I distinguish between the two places." But in Shanghai, if not so hard pressed as we are here, they have their English, French, German, and American moils and a large amount of interport correspondence to get through. It is a municipality granted there will be no greater difficulty here than in the Model Settlement in finding good men willing to sacrifice a portion of their time for the public welfare. Then we come to the third reason, that we are a fortress. Granted that we are a fortress, we fail to see the bearing of the argument, and are therefore unable to discuss it. Singapore is as much a fortress as Hongkong, but the fact is not found incompatible with the existence of municipal institutions.

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